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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1871. NO. 146.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Conference Committee Agree on the Salary and Fee Bill—Portions of Mr. White's Bill Incorporated with that of the Law Association—Amendments Proposed to the Apportionment Bill—Pittsburgh Divided Into Four Assembly Districts—Extension of Pittsburgh Waterworks, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 8, 1871.

Agreement on the Salary and Fee Bill.

The Conference on the Allegheny salary bill, at twelve o'clock last night, came to a compromise by intermingling White's and the lawyers' bills. The Committee struck out of White's bill the payment of costs in advance, retaining the salary features, and incorporating the fees adopted by the Lawyers' Association. They modified the prohibitory clause, making it more stringent on printers. They strike out County Commissioners salaries. The bill goes into operation the first of July next, and affects only the present officers elected last fall.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the House bill authorizing the Pittsburgh Gas Company to sell old real estate. Passed.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Anderson—Repealing the per capita school tax in Rebecker, Allegheny county; supplement for Grimsby Bridge Company, allowing the hiring of the bridge to the railways.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Authorizing the Commissioners to lay out, grade and construct Western avenue, beginning at the western line of Allegheny City, extending to Killbuck township, thence to Dixmont; authorizing a special tax in Allegheny for building a lock-up; authorizing the Chartiers Cemetery Company to purchase additional land.

The Apportionment Bill

Was again under consideration. Mr. Davis introduced an amendment for Allegheny, outside of Pittsburgh, four representatives, dividing Pittsburgh as follows: Third, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, one member; First, Second, Forth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards, one member; Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, one member. Carried by Democratic vote.

Rutan introduced an amendment breaking up the Huntingdon district, taking one county from that district and giving it to Luzerne. In favor of taking one from Lancaster in 1872, and giving it to Allegheny; giving Montgomery one in 1872. This would make the Senate seventeen Republicans to sixteen Democratic. In the House he gave Allegheny eight, Lancaster four, Luzerne four, Beaver and Washington three, Indiana and Jefferson two, Philadelphia eighteen, making the House fifty-four Republican to forty-seven Democratic. Pending discussion, adjourned till three o'clock.

In the afternoon the apportionment bill was resumed. Mr. Rutan's amendment, proposed this morning, was under discussion, including the following senatorial changes not reported. Perry is added to Dauphin Center added to Cheshire, Juniata added to Huntingdon district; Indiana, Westmoreland and Jefferson to form the Twenty-fourth District; Beaver and Washington the Twenty-seventh District; Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong the Twenty-sixth; Venango and Clarion, the Twenty-fifth; Warren and Forrest the Twenty-third. The amendment was defeated.

Mr. White, in a long speech, intimated that the adoption of the Rutan amendment would defeat the bill. He pronounced Wallace's connection with the First District election and this bill as questionable. Wallace, he said, wanted the United States Senatorship two years hence.

Mr. Wallace replied, manifesting much feeling, characterizing White's speech as a vile personal attack, unworthy a gentleman or Senator. That this bill was framed in his interest emphatically denied.

Mr. Findlay charged White with wanting to be Governor. The bill passed finally, the Democrats voting aye, the Republicans no.

The Bituminous Coal Mining Bill

Was opposed by Olmstead, Bookelew, Furman and Delamater as obnoxious. Pericken, Turner and Mymma defended the bill.

Mr. Turner had an amendment incorporated, giving the Inspectors power to appoint a deputy to make a second opening.

Mr. Olmstead had the compensation of examiners reduced from five to three dollars per day.

Mr. Delamater moved the exemption of Crawford county from this proposed law. Lost.

Mr. Furman moved the exemption of Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland.

Mr. Findlay moved the exemption of Somerset.

Mr. Anderson moved the exemption of Allegheny. All these amendments were defeated, and the bill passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Extension of Pittsburgh Water Works.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill for the extension of the Pittsburgh Water Works, allowing the Councils to purchase as much additional land as may be necessary.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Speech of the Hon. D. N. White in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania

Those who were here last winter, or who have made themselves acquainted with the proceedings of the Legislature, will remember that a bill was presented to this House which had been prepared by a distinguished lawyer at the request of the State Temperance Society. This bill had some excellent features, and by opposing some serious defects. It is unnecessary to point out these defects now, as that bill is not before us. In great moral reforms it is essential to success to "make haste slowly," to endeavor to secure less than can be safely accomplished, and fever to give up any advantage once obtained. Thus, step by step we shall march on to final victory. Believing the bill in question to be almost public property, and that it contained the substance of the temperance men, who had acted so far together with success, I withdrew the substitute at the earnest request of the temperance men, who desired to try that bill. I regret that the bill was so amended before it got through the House as to be of little practical value, and I hope it may not die in the Senate. The bill now under consideration is substantially the same as the substitute above referred to. After I had read this bill in place the leading temperance workers men in this city and some of the officers called upon me and presented a copy of the bill, and although it is not as stringent a measure as they desired, and as I myself would prefer, after long very little, they yielded to the practical suggestion that "half a loaf was better than no bread," that it was the part of wisdom to aim low enough to secure success, and that the measure would probably receive more support from the people. In fact I think a more severe law which could not be enforced. This bill, then, comes before this House, backed not only by the powerful temperance organizations in the State, as well as by the prayers and petitions of thousands petitioners, who, like myself, belong to no temperance lodge or other organization. Probably never before in the history of this State, or of any other State, has there been as many and as numerously signed petitions for any one law as have been sent for the prohibitory measure. Some of these petitions have over five hundred signatures to each sheet, and I am told that they contain the names of the best citizens of all grades of society; merchants, manufacturers, judges, lawyers, mechanics, workingmen, farmers and laborers in the cities, and all over the country, sometimes whole districts in a township, sometimes a township or enough in a township, come here humbly praying that you will pass this law. Many of these petitioners who have petitions, or their character, their have expressed their sympathy with the cause I have upheld. Sometimes nearly everybody, those who drink and those who do not, except liquor sellers, sign their names appended to these petitions. The bill has also been published in many newspapers throughout the State, and I there has been any objections made to it, I have not seen them. I have seen a petition from a strong Democratic county, which contained the names of the Democratic and Republican editors in hearty fellowship, praying for this law. So far, then, as we can judge of public opinion, especially that of the wisest men, the best, the most enterprising and influential and substantial men of the State, it is in favor of this bill.

The provisions of the bill are strictly democratic. It refers to the decision of the people in their sovereign capacity at the ballot box, which is the only place where they can express their opinion officially, the question of licensing liquor shops in their midst. If they want them they can say so by their votes. If they do not want them there, they will not have them foisted upon them without their consent, as is the case now. What can be more just than this? If temperance men who believe licensed grog-shops an evil of such enormous magnitude that they ought to be banished from all decent civilized society, are content to abide the results of such decision of the people, the men who pursue such a traffic in human happine ss, who are the authors more or less remote of nearly all the crime and poverty and misery in the civilized society, who fill our jails and almshouses and penitentiaries, and who use a burden of unnecessary taxation upon the people, certainly ought not to complain. They profess to have public opinion on their side, and if it be favorable they have in some places, but under this bill we will join issue with them before the great court of the people, and while our wives and children stay at home or fast for the overthrow of this great Moloch, we will meet them at the polls and try the question there.

In no other way can the voice of the people be heard. We have tried license in this State, and have one in Allegheny county, which we thought was the worst ever framed, and which we attempted to make a second opening.

Mr. Guthrie had the compensation of examiners reduced from five to three dollars per day.

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Mr. Olmstead

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871.

It is said that the President is expecting the return of the Tennessee with the San Domingo Commissioners this week. This would seem to contemplate an early consummation of the business if it is to be done at all.

The Allegheny delegation appear to have agreed on a Fee and Salary Bill, applicable to officers elected last fall and their successors. Having gone thus far, the question is what will they do with the bill? If the arrangement is going to be that while the Allegheny Delegation vote for the bill, Philadelphia, under the lead of "Mr. SMITH," will defeat it, it matters little what it is. Some dozens of bills relating to other matters have already passed because our delegation asked for them, why should it not be so with this?

Our satisfaction at the inauguration of peace between France and Prussia is all the more profound because the war was so terrible in its character. We take pleasure, therefore, in making special mention of the Peace Jubilee to be held in Library Hall to-night to celebrate the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two countries. The spirit which underlies and animates the movement is admirable, and should of itself evoke such a spontaneous response as will crowd the hall; added to which the exercises are of the most attractive order, as will be observed by referring to the proper column.

It would seem as though the London *Times* and other English papers expected the failure of the Joint High Commission, for they are already preparing the public mind for such a result. The *Times* plainly intimates that England's responsibility for the Alabama depredations is something yet to be proven; and as for parting with territory, such a proceeding, we are given to understand, it is out of the question, except it be at the request of the people or on the result of war. If this is the attitude of the English Commissioners it would be unreasonable to expect much from the joint meeting, and Mr. SUMNER may as well reserve his fire.

The Republican press of Philadelphia are slow to undertake the advocacy of the proposed batch of Commissions for the future government of the city. It is nevertheless clear that the change is not likely to encounter serious opposition from that quarter. Col. FORNEY is at the head of the Water Commission, and it may be that others of the city editors are indirectly in the new deal. With all the professions about a better government, personal advantage has chiefly to do with the matter; and we conclude that if the conflicting interests of individuals and cliques can be harmonious the bills will go through without serious opposition. The Harrisburg *State Journal* speaks of them as "bills whereby the city is to be betrayed to the Democracy." It is no news that there are queer fish among the leading Philadelphia Republicans. At least one of the Commissions is composed entirely of Republicans, so called.

TRANSPLANTING GENIUS.

At the time when the BRET HARTE measles raged most furiously over the land, a shrewd observer and thinker predicted an early subsidence of the disease upon the ground that the American people were more ardent than constant; that while they were perpetually becoming ecstatic over somebody or something, and while BRET HARTE might be the recipient of their gushing enthusiasm to-day, very likely to-morrow would find him deposed to make room for a later novelty, whether the same were poet or possibly a new orator or a pachuka with two tails. And we are disposed to fall in with his philosophy. We do not know that BRET HAS really been superseded in the affections of his late admirers, but that something serious is the matter is apparent from the fact that the penny-a-liners whom Mrs. Grundy employs to fetch and carry, and fresco her dining rooms with many colored rhetoric, have made no new revelations concerning him or his movements for a period of more than ten days. After dexterously managing to steer clear of the Scylla of Chicago, and avoiding with equal adroitness the Charybdis of New York, he appears to have made straight sail for the haven of Boston, on whose placid waters he now rides securely at anchor, a truly a pleasant finale to so tempestuous and dangerous a journey.

We have not been informed as to what decision he has arrived at concerning his future. Quite possibly he has not yet reached a decision. But if he should definitely and finally determine to pitch his literary tent east of the Rocky Mountains, we hope it will be in Boston or its neighborhood. We still adhere to our original opinion that he committed a mistake of judgment in coming east, at all. The old adage that no man is a hero to his *valet* is susceptible of very wide application. Familiarity does not necessarily breed contempt, but it is very often fatal to homage. We suspect that not one man in twenty of EMERSON'S neighbors at Concord uncovers himself reverently when the Seer passes by. The sweetest melodies are those which by distance are made more sweet. It is with authors as with worlds:

> "Stars that in earth's firmament do shine
> Are earths in heaven, if so big as ours.
> A glass from thence being set,
> And eft into the perfect'st view
> We see not when we move therein."

The first condition of high excellence in any poet or essayist, with whose exceptions of his art and of the obligations which it imposes are healthy and clear, is the quality of unworldliness: not in the sense of theology, nor religion, but in the sense of aspiration beyond the visible and seen to the invisible and unseen. Books of the class which we hope BRET will write introduce us into a world of which the senses are not the organs. We think his work is to assist in clarifying men's eyes so as to enable them to discern something of the inward spiritual meanings which lie in all outward material things. To do this fitly, in the special modes and directions which his genius would seem to compel him to follow, we think he should have remained in California. It is better that a poet of BRET'S class should be disciplined by nature than through contact with minds of such acknowledged great masters. The mission with which BRET is charged is, we think, to describe nature and man in their unsophisticated moods. In reading his poems and stories based on California life we have felt, as it were, the strong winds of the Rocky Mountains and the breathe of the occidental flowers. Whether the spell under which he wrote in California will abide upon him in Massachusetts, and enable him to enchant us from Bostonian from San Francisco, we are yet to learn.

However, there he is in Boston, and as between Chicago, New York and itself, we are glad of it. We are puzzled to this day to understand how BRET ever entertained a possible purpose of making his home in Chicago. Between them there is absolutely nothing in common. Chicago is perhaps the most worldly city in the United States. We do not use this term in an offensive sense. But it is a synonym for concentrated energy and push. It seethes with the intensity of its own activities. It is a type of motion at its highest speed. BRET is a type of thought in its most dreamy and mystic moods. Only upon the theory of attraction of opposites can we account for even this temporary coquetry between them. Indeed, that Chicago's desire to retain BRET did not find its origin in admiration for his character or desire to foster the growth of his genius, is sufficiently indicated by the causes which have been assigned in explanation of his somewhat abrupt departure. We doubt whether a hundredth part of the persons who affected to grow crazed over him could have named the poems and stories on which his true fame rests, had they been requested to do so. But Chicago is a "good place" for BRET, in the same sense in which Yokohama is a good place for its Japanese tea-merchant. Both were retailers of wares, and Chicago demands the genuine thing, whether in verses or in tea. Therefore BRET must be induced to remain. But it is certain that it had not read "the Luck of Roaring Camp." At the best it had only glanced at it in order to talk about it; because the whole beauty and meaning of the story consist in the wonderful way in which, in spite of the arbitrary and artificial differences of class, it demonstrates the sanctity and identity of our common human nature. BRET'S teachings are of the humanity of the universe. Chicago has a notion that it is the centre of the Solar System. What has the centre to do with these? "How can two walk together, unless they agree?"

Nearly the same irreconcilable opposition exist between himself and New York. That city is quite as completely entangled in the merely temporal and visible as is Chicago. Show, splendor, rank, title; these constitute the principal sum of its existence. Life is dress for public exhibition; even its authors are expected to run glittering and babbling like a brook. Its pastime and happiness is not found, chiefly, in "smooth passions, smooth discourse, and joyous thought." The wealthiest man is the best. Its heart lives in the garish light of the world, and cares nothing for pansies and violets. What could a people who have determined to erect a statue to the very prince of the art of intrigue have in common with BRET, whose only art is the gift of story-telling and the simple witchery of song?

How it will be in Boston, where he is at present, the guest of Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, we do not know. It may be better; it certainly cannot be worse. But Boston also has, with all its high culture and lofty aims, a shrewd eye for investments and cash results. Its speculativeness is not solely of a metaphysical character. Moreover, it has ideas and elogies without number, beside an inveterate habit of minute analyses which, could it find no other object, would not shrink from peeping and botanizing upon its mother's grave; all of which is supplemented by a mysterious theology, the cardinal doctrine of which is, that any man who happens to be born in Boston is exempt from the necessity of being "born again." How all these things will strike BRET, and how they will affect him, we must wait in patience to learn. Perhaps Boston will expect him to write stories upon the post-pliocene period; but even this is better than to be the singer of Chicago's canals, or the inditer of odes to TWEED. As for chivalric loyalty and devotion to himself because of himself—well, we shall see.

MARRIAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The bill of Senator RUTAN, of Beaver county, to regulate marriages, and protect clergymen and justices of the peace in performing the marriage ceremony, the full proceedings of which were reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, ought to be passed without delay. The existing marriage laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are of a very vague and unsatisfactory character. The archives of the State furnish no proof of a marriage within its borders, and yet substantiation of the fact of marriage is vital in hundreds and thousands of cases which involve property issues, and in which questions of legitimacy, heirship and rights of dower are involved. When no public records of marriage are kept, it is a fact which is very often as difficult as it is essential to prove. Clergymen (who are generally the officiating parties) are proverbial for their migratory habits. Very frequently, too, the contracting persons do not know who the witnesses are. Thus the whole grave business is from the start wrapped in a sort of dubious uncertainty and doubt. The present law is also unjust to wayward parents. They have no real protection. If one minor child chances to become infatuated with another, both are at liberty to step to the nearest "little church around the corner," the minister, upon their own verbal statement as to age, will generously pronounce them man and wife. The parents have no redress. The official will have probably acted in perfect good faith; and while he may be fined or imprisoned for his error, that does not repair the the wrong, but only makes a bad matter worse. The present laws are also unjust to the persons authorized to solemnize marriages. While they have no authority to administer oaths in order to satisfy themselves in cases of reasonable doubt, they are yet liable to prosecution in cases of minors they are deceived. The bill of Senator RUTAN meets the necessities of the case. Candidates for marriage must procure licenses from the clerk of the Orphans' Court for the county in which they reside, and when considered necessary must testify their legal eligibility under oath. The fact of marriage is indorsed upon the license by the officiating clergyman or magistrate, and by him returned to the Clerk's office, where it is placed on file. With this the responsibility of the minister or the justice ceases. This measure also protects parents, because the minor her or lover is not always infatuated as to be willing to commit perjury to enable them to marry is fortunately very few. The main features of the bill correspond with the marriage laws of Ohio, Indiana, West Va., and many other States. It is without political complexion, and should pass into a law, as we have no doubt it will.

ABOUT AND AROUND PITTSBURGH.

"The appearance of Pittsburgh, in the winter, is by no means pleasing"—so wrote a traveler who saw it sixty-four years ago. Some persons have entertained the same opinion since that time. We shall not dispute the point. Smoke was, to some extent, the drawback, in 1807; but the principal one was, that "the streets were so extremely miry, that it was impossible to walk in them without wading over the ankle." Market street alone was paved. Two years later, Front and Third streets were paved, from Market to Wood, and Diamond alley was graveled. We have, since, gained somewhat in pavement, but the beauty of Pittsburgh has been a loser, on the score of smoke.

Of the many beautiful hills around Pittsburgh, Grant's was the most admired. Together they formed a splendid setting for the little jet of village that lay below, bounded eastward by Sixth street. The more distant and the highest were covered with forest trees. Grant's hill was a more gentle slope, nearest the town, and covered with the green sward. The stranger, to whom we have referred, turning an eye of taste to this hill, put in an earnest appeal for its preservation as a park or promenade for the citizens of the town. He says, "Were the General"—Gen. O'HARA, its owner—"to fence it in, terrace it, ornament it with clumps of evergreens and deciduous flowering shrubs, and erect a few banqueting houses, in the forms of small temples, according to the different orders of architecture, it would be one of the most beautiful spots which American, or, perhaps, any town in the universe could boast of." This is putting the case strongly. But it could not be. The city must grow in that direction. And now Wylie street runs along the crown of Grant's hill and both declivities are densely covered with buildings.

One hill, however, we may say in passing, remains clear, without tree, building, or smokestack on its summit or sides. It is not, as yet, in Pittsburgh, but is, we fondly trust, to be in it and of it, ere long, without moving it. rocky base or its green slopes. This hill is predestined to realize the ideal of beauty and distinction, conceived of in a cultivated mind, sixty-four years ago. And of this, it may be said without exaggeration, that when fernced and ornamented, with its patriotic monument towering from its top, and with the beautiful parks, the three classic rivers, the busy city and the amphitheater of cottage-covered hills, all within its prospect—it will be, to citizens and travelers, a splendid object of admiration such as no city in the Union can boast of. And we may justly claim for the COMMERCIAL the earliest, the uniform and the finally successful advocacy of this peculiar and conspicuous site, for the memorial monument to the soldiers of Allegheny county.

Forty-eight ten years after the beginning of the present century, Pittsburgh had mails but twice a week. This was a vast improvement upon the arrangement, of years somewhat earlier, when there was a mail but once in two weeks. In 1790, the gross amount received for postage, in Pittsburgh, was the enormous sum of one hundred and ten dollars and ninety-nine cents. Owing to the lack of mail facilities, it was customary for gentlemen to resort to public houses in the evenings, in order to get the news through them. Newspapers from the East, and to enjoy casual travelers from the East, and to enjoy the pleasures of each others society. This did not involve what, in our days, would be called bar-room loafing—at least, it was not always of this character. The most respectable and sober citizens assembled themselves of this method of "getting the news"—human nature was the same, and news from the East was a luxury to it. Besides, the custom was a courtesy deemed to be due to respectable and intelligent strangers stopping in the town. These evening circles were occasionally enlivened with a little pleasantry.

On one occasion, some fun was enjoyed with a comical Yankee pedler, who, for a time was rather the butt of the current humor, which he bore with a quaint soberness that was itself amusing. At length, he took advantage of a lull in the mirthful entertainment, to request a young lawyer who had been prominent in it, to write a letter for him. A fee, of course, was jocosely suggested by the lawyer—a pretty high one—and assented to, on condition that everything should be put down exactly as it came from the peddler's mouth. A queer narrative of the journey, all the way from Connecticut, was written. At last, it reached the "two-mile lane," east of the city. All the company were ripe for the denouement, utterly in the dark as to what the joke would be. The peddler proceeded, "my mare stuck in the mud and I said come, Nancy," and then he gave the clucking sound, used to start horses in such a case. This stumped the lawyer. He could not write it down. It was the culmination of the evening's fun, which none enjoyed more than the discomfited amanuensis himself. As the story comes to us, orally, the lawyer was the late Judge WILKINS, then about twenty-five years old, and just commencing practice.

Politics "run high" at the time we write of. It was in the beginning of Mr. JEFFERSON'S second term. The parties bore different names—Federal and Democrat being the more common. But as all claimed to be republican, their full style was Federal Republican and Democratic Republican. Sometimes they were named Federalist and Anti-Federalist. The political heat was somewhat intense, in this place as well as others, even with a scarcity of newspapers. Women felt the excitement—in the old fashioned way—arranging their social circles and intercourse according to their *husbands'* politics, as they had no political aspirations of their own in those days.

Amusements were not wholly wanting. The *Apollonian* Society supplied the town, occasionally, with musical entertainments; and two dramatic companies afforded a highly respectable substitute for a theater. These musical performances, probably, did not equal the the NILSON or the THOMAS concerts, but the people of old Pittsburgh enjoyed them highly. There was not, we have reason to believe, a piano in the place. But a German, named GABLER, belonging to Gen. O'HARA'S glass works, and a New England man, Mr. DRAKE, the former with his violin, and the latter with his voice, and accompaniment and direction in the performances of the society. The former had this remarkable distinction—that "his natural talents for music were *so great*, that he could not bear the trammels of a scientific acquisition of it!"

The dramatic entertainments were altogether of the amateur sort. There were two companies, one of young lawyers and students chiefly, and the other of respectable tradesmen. Both were composed of respectable citizens, among whom a contemporary writer names gentlemen who have been conspicuous and useful in various walks of Pittsburgh life in later times.

The ruder sort of amusements were not wholly unknown. Whether they were conducted under the usual pretext of improving the breed of horses, and with the usual result of deteriorating the race of men, it is certain that horse racing, with the invariable concomitants, was practiced in the neighborhood at an early day. The course appears to have been located on an open, level plain "beyond Hill's tavern"—near where Lawrenceville now stands.

Manufactures in Pittsburgh are no novel institution. Fire and water—both abundant here—are the potential agencies. And, curiously enough, fire-water, so called, was the first product of manufacturing enterprise. A distillery was early established. For lack of other mechanical conveniences, a *wind mill* was erected at the Point to grind the grain used in the process. Before this the whisky of the country—whisky as the staple article of Western Pennsylvania commerce. It was transported—in the language of the day, *packed*—in kegs, on horseback to the towns east of the mountains, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c. By the same mode of conveyance, the returning caravans brought back merchandise, among which was such light freight as iron and salt. The Whisky manufacture, which was carried on by many of the farmers of the neighboring counties, led to the famous "whisky insurrection," of 1792, which lasted half as long as our late slavery rebellion.

ARTHUR LEE, as we have said, indulged in no sanguine prognostics for the little town of Pittsburgh—expressing the opinion that it would not become much of a place. Twenty years later, an unprejudiced person, after a winter's stay in the town, had more favorable impressions made on his mind. He expressed his opinion in these words: "Either as a trading or a manufacturing town, I think Pittsburgh, for situation, is not excelled in the United States, and that it bids fair to become the emporium of the center of the Federal Union." This was before steam was generally known as applicable to mechanical purposes, but four arrivers were navigated only by keel-boats and barges; when the average daily receipts, in money, of the largest store in the place were one hundred and fifty dollars, and this only on market days; when Lawyer WOODS'S "elegant mansion—now part of the Ft. Wayne depot—was quite out of town, and Ft. Fayette, above Hand street, was between it and the town. At this time there were seventeen streets and four alleys in the town; two hundred and thirty-six brick and three hundred and sixty-one wooden houses—forty-seven of the former and seventy of the latter having been built the preceding year, 1807. The present size and condition of the city—it became a city in 1816—speak well of the prophetic sagacity of the person above referred to. Had more of the enthusiasm with which this stranger contemplated the future of Pittsburgh, been transfused into the minds of its business men, its earlier press and it influential citizens, it might—large and flourishing as it is—have been much more like an emporium of the central portion of the Union.

Pittsburgh *was*—alas for the preterite, *fuit Ilium*—a famously cheap place to live in. Provisions were plenty. On the two market days of the week, farmers brought in an abundant supply. Those were good days for the people who had to—buy. Here is part of the price current: good beef, three and a half to four cents a pound: mutton, four; veal, three; venison, three to four; pork, three and a half; butter, ten to eighteen; cheese, ten to twelve: fouls, ten to twelve; flour, three and a half to four dollars a barrel: coal, five cents a bushel, &c. &c. Salt was high, being brought, at this time, from Onondaga, in the State of New York, by lakes Ontario and Erie and down French creek, with several expensive portages by land. We only add, that the reign of moderate prices continued down to modern times. A rise during the war, was unavoidable, but whether any advantage—taking things all round—results from keeping them at their present sublime altitude, is a question of political economy, which we leave for the learned to discuss and for time, the great arbiter, to decide.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Some months ago, in the course of a speech in the United States Senate, Mr. Senator CARPENTER gave a happy and ingenious turn to his argument by a reference to "the sublime indefiniteness of *e pluribus unum*." This was by no means the first time that our national motto has been employed in political discussion. It has been supposed to indicate the very nature or essential character of our government, and elaborate arguments in favor of State rights and against State rights have been assumed to lie latent or obvious in its majestic import. The words are evidently somewhat elastic in their meaning, and susceptible of a liberal as well as of a strict construction. Simply seeming to mean that the government of the United States is "one made up of many," what precisely did the men who selected the motto intend to denote by the words? Did they wish to give any intimation of their own views as to the relationship between the whole and its members, between the unit and the parts? Did they *make* the phrase *e pluribus unum*, or did they find it? A good deal has been written on the subject, though perhaps less than might have been expected. None of the attempts that we have seen to trace the origin of the phrase, have seemed successful, and we, therefore, venture with becoming diffidence to submit a suggestion on the subject which certainly has much in its favor. Recollecting that several of the men who adopted our national motto, were diligent readers of CICERO, it certainly appears not unlikely that in fixing upon *e pluribus unum* as an appropriate expression of the connection between the individual States and the Union, they had in mind a passage which occurs in the seventeenth chapter of the first book *de officiis*. Giving an account of the several gradations of human society by which duties are varied, the author speaks of the relationship of friendship as the most closely knit of all. He touches upon the bonds of friendship, as similarity of pursuits and inclination, and declares that in persons thus united selfishness may be quite destroyed, each being as much interested in the other as in himself, "so that the condition is effected which PYTHAGORAS desires in friendship, *one person is constituted of many* (id quod PYTHAGORAS vult in amicitia, ut *unus* fiat *ex pluribus*)." We think there can hardly be a reasonable doubt that in this passage we have the source of our national motto.

THE HON. MATT. CARPENTER is an United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin, He is also of counsel tor the New York Central Railway Company in their pending claim for the abatement of their dividend tax, now under consideration by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. What we would like to know, is, whence he derives either authority or excuse for appearing in the role of VANDERBILT'S attorney in a case which, from the principles involved and the large amount of money at stake, will very probably come before Congress itself for final settlement? How can he reconcile it with his trust as a national legislator to lend his public influence and position to the support of a private claim against the government of which he is a member, and with which he holds the most intimate relations? It is not a pleasant spectacle to find Senators using the access which their public trust gives them to further the plundering schemes of great corporations. It has too much the appearance of a bank watchman showing the burglars how to unlock the safe. It is a censurable business, and should be visited with instant official reprehension of the most severe character.

STEVENS BLAINE in his address to the new House of Representatives said this—the most wholesome legislation which the House produces and perfects is that which results from opposing forces mutually eager and watchful and well nigh balanced in number."

There is probably a good deal of sound doctrine in this view. The interests of the people will doubtless be better protected by vigorous opposition to all doubtful or dangerous measures, when legislation is put through by immense majorities. But it is possible that the opposing forces may be too nearly balanced. We once knew a man who had a chicken with two heads and four legs. Sometimes when one head and two legs were possessed of a purpose to move in one direction, the other head and legs insisted on proceeding in a different course. Then there was a tug and a dead lock. We believe the chicken at last died from never being able to have its own way. We yet prefer that the scales shall incline Republicanward.

THE new constitution of the State of Illinois virtually prohibiting the issue by the city of Chicago of any more bonds for public improvements, and insisting that the debt of the city, now required for such purpose, must be raised by direct taxation, thereby adding about four millions to the present debt. When the Common Council have directed the Board of Public Works to prepare and present a statement of the real estate belonging to the city, with a view of ascertaining the amount of taxation which upon this real estate there is no immediate use, while it brings no revenue to the treasury, and by its sale it is hoped that a larger sum of money will be realized, for the appropriation to the completion of needed and pressing public improvements.

It is rumored in London that Napoleon is negotiating for the purchase of an estate in Bohemia. We are sorry for both parties. Bohemians, though at times a little reckless, are generally at heart magnificent and exceedingly hospitable. The Emperor's neighbor will not win their esteem. But although we pity them, we are sorry for him also. Estates in Bohemia are almost without exception "chateaux en Espagne," far off palaces in the air, with no mortal title. However, we don't believe the rumor. Napoleon is neither so poor nor so rich.

IN Wisconsin an innovation upon the jury system is proposed. A bill is now before the Assembly of that State providing that whenever eleven jurors of competency and acceptance to the court shall agree upon a verdict, such agreement, duly announced in court, shall be held to be the verdict of the whole jury. With such a law the opinion or judgment of one obstinate juryman may be set at weigh, practically, that of his eleven colleagues, as frequently happens under the law and practice in existence for so many years.

THE demand for railroad ties, used in the construction of railroads on the Pacific coast, it is asserted, will soon exhaust the forest of available Pine and oak ties are used to some extent, but they decay rapidly. Supplies for the South American railways are also drawn entirely from California, as the hard wood found on the Andes cannot be used without boring out the spike holes with augurs.

THE Orange county milk is said to be prepared for the New York market in this way: The dealers receive forty cans of milk a day, twenty-seven or twenty-eight cans of which they skim, and they mix the whole together. The thin color and sort of tasteless refuse from the sugar refinery, which gives the mixture a thick, creamy appearance. It is then sent to New York and sold for pure milk. They get the skimmings of cream, worth ten dollars a can, from forty cans of milk.

THE leading Democratic paper in New Hampshire says: "Better a Republican majority of two thousands at elections than the orderly and legal voting which results from the application of military force by the Federal Executive to the people of the States as exemplified in Louisiana. Anarchy, bloody rioting, covetousness, heentiousness, murder—all these if you will; but the ten commandments, NAY!"

THE latest plan of charitably inclined ladies, in New York, is regarded as a swindle. It consists in sending a circular to any individual whom they desire to subscribe, informing him that they expect to take so many tickets to an entertainment, and that unless he writes to the contrary they will send them to him. Only over sensitive men will be successfully worked upon in this way.

"TO-DAY" cards, it is said, were never so numerous in New York city than at present. Although thus far there has been no rush via cabs or carriages on the first of May—"moving day" there—a very considerable decline is looked for. In Brooklyn, also, there are plenty of houses to rent, and it is claimed that there are five hundred tenements for sale in that city.

ABOUT SIX hundred German vocalists, belonging to different organizations in and about New York city, are engaged in the rehearsal of a grand chorus, entitled, "The Festhochzeit," the rendition of which by the united vocalists, at different cities will be a feature at the approaching twelfth general Saengerfest.

STARTLING frauds are being revealed in Brooklyn, concerning contracts or printing and stationery, in the investigation now in progress by a Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Among other things revealed is that paper worth $4 and $5 per ream has been ordered at double those prices.

SO GREAT an amount of ice was stored away in New England the past season that dealers fear they will lose materially by reduction in price.

Poor France!

[From the New York Herald.]

The presumption is that France will fall back into anarchy; out of the anarchy will spring the empire, or a republic. A republic is just as possible as a monarchy. But the whole interest of the situation lies in the particular that an upheaving in France may prove disastrous to humanity; that ordinary man may divide; that German Democrats may find their opportunity in the confusion. From early south of Europe, in Italy, in Spain, in Portugal may also ooze, and that the hoped for peace may result in European confusion and retrogression. In events, it must be conceded that the facts of the hour indicate approaching chaos in France; and no one can refuse to admit that chaos in France has hitherto had a baneful meaning for Europe. France, of course, is not the France she once was, and it is possible that in this fact lies a difference.

Frightful Scenes in the Jura.

Herreon Wickede, of the Cologne *Gazette*, describing an excursion he made from Belfort to Pontalier, says:

"Heaps of forsaken corpses mouldered away among the bushes and in the ditches by the high road. Not far from Montbeliard a doctor and I found eight Frenchmen dead in one house, and almost all in the same room, in a state of decomposition. Among them lay a wounded man still alive, and who cried out for help in a lamentable voice. We took him out with some difficulty and laid him in the open air. He was a little man, twenty-seven years of age, a native of Avignon. A Prussian grenade had torn his two legs below the knees. He had remained in this state seven hours without being attended to, without water, and entangled among all these corpses. He had wrapped up his wounds in the rags of his uniform, and the cold had stopped the hemorrhage. He had crawled up to his companions, and had taken bits of bread out of their pockets, which served for his subsistence; he had shaked his burning thirst by drinking the congealed fat of tallow which fell in the window. He lived thus for a week. The unhappy man has been taken to Switzerland, and the doctor thinks he will recover.

"Horsedesh is now the principal food of the inhabitants of the country, and I have often met with bevy of women throw themselves upon a dead horse, with a pack of wolves, and tearing it with sticks and instruments, swallow morsels quite raw. I have even been told—but I do not vouch for the truth of the—that unfortunate people have eaten human flesh taken from the remains of dead soldiers. This is the eighth campaign I have been through, but neither in Algeria, nor in Italy, nor in Bohemia, nor even in Sicawick, have I seen sights more horrible."

Breaking of Car Axles and Wheels.

In the investigation of the causes of railway accidents from the breaking of car axles and wheels, the Master Mechanic's Association has been represented by some striking dissimilarities. Messrs. Towle, Fairbairn and Spence, who have given a great deal of attention to this subject, declare that cold and frost, so far from increasing the brittleness of iron or steel, render them more elastic. Mr. Spence submitted cast iron at sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and the same cast iron at zero, to a practical trial, and found the resistance greater at the lower temperature. Sir W. Fairbairn finds that change of temperature makes little or no difference in the strength of wrought iron, and Dr. Tout says that if there is a difference it is in favor of the low temperature. Dr. T also says that the accidents from broken axles arise, not by the changes of temperature, but from the neglect of railway companies to submit wheels, axles and all other parts of their rolling stock to a practical and sufficient test before using them. Sir William Fairbairn's opinion is that the danger of broken tires arises from the practice of heating them to a dull red heat and shrinking them on the rim of the wheels, instead of turning the rim of the wheel and the inside of the tire to a standard gauge, accurately calculating to give the required amount of tightness with a larger margin of strength.

A NORTHERN business man, who has been traveling through the South, writes: The cotton crop is immense throughout the Southern States. All the railroads are blocked up with this great staple; the depots and depots are filled to overflowing with it. It is impossible to find cars sufficient for its transportation. Yet money is generally scarce, and in Georgia and South Carolina the greatest financial depression existing that has prevailed for many years. The cause of this is the extremely low price of cotton, which, although there are now rising in the fields because the crop is so burdened with liens for labor and fertilizers that the planter cannot afford at present prices to get it picked. In Alabama I know a man who had 110 bales, it was estimated, standing, and he offered sixty bales of it to anybody who would pick it. Money appeared to be easier in Central Mississippi than in any other part of the South that I visited, and this may readily be accounted for by the fact that there are more small farms there and fewer big plantations than elsewhere, and that the growers were not so much in debt. Upon the small plantations more work and less fertilizers than on the larger ones show the most satisfactory results.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Citizens of eight States—Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Kansas, are called to meet in convention at Monmouth, Illinois, on the 5th proximo, to consider the proposed amendment to the national constitution, "so as to acknowledge Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Governor among nations, and His revealed will as of Supreme authority."

Recent sleet storms in the southern portion of Iowa, it is reported, have destroyed the prospect for peaches and cherries the coming season.

The Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, appointed to visit Washington and secure a modification of the plan of the Newport bridge, made their report on Monday. In reference to the claim of the bridge company to compensation for making required changes in their structure, one of the committee said: The best lawyers in the House expressed their opinion very decidedly that they never can obtain one dollar from the government of the United States, and I am very sure that they will obtain less money from the United States Courts than they might get in Congress, if they went up there with nobody to oppose them and put in a bill for this expense.

It is a very common practice to nick the tails of horses, in order to give them a more showy appearance. In Philadelphia this seems to be regarded as coming under the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and a party has been prosecuted in order to test the question.

The Philadelphia *North American* thinks that the "local option law," localizing temperance, would be seriously felt in the wholesale liquor trade of that city. Undoubtedly, and in other cities as well.

Utah salt is claimed to be purer than the celebrated products of Turk's Island. Analysis by an Experimental Farm in Illinois is said to have demonstrated the interesting fact. It is also represented that, notwithstanding the high freight charges on the Pacific Railroad, it can be furnished to points on the Mississippi and at San Francisco at a profit to manufacturers.

A western paper records a remarkable escape of a railroad train. While crossing a bridge over a creek the structure commenced shaking, as if about to give way, when the engineer, crowding on all the steam he could, got safely over, the bridge falling just as the last coach cleared it.

Several propositions, looking to the requirement from life insurance companies of a more adequate deposit for the protection of policy-holders, are before the New York Legislature. The recent failures have given this subject considerable interest, and, although one of the exploded companies had a sufficient fund at Albany to reinsure its policies, the other company cannot make its deposit cover more than a fourth of its policy liabilities.

Jenkins has much to contend with. In describing a recent ball at Columbus, South Carolina, he admitted of Mrs. Theodore Hammond as "exceedingly lovely in long train and short sleeves;" but the demoniacal printers made him mention "Mr. Theodore Hammond exceedingly lovely on a fast train in his shirt sleeves."

The extent to which snobbery can go in England is shown by the fact that recently a poor carrier, overtaken by an accident, and likely to die, after many hours of exposure, was refused admission to an inn because Lord Mostyn was there, and actually did die in consequence.

The oldest church edifice in Boston is Christ Church (Episcopal), its corner stone having been laid in 1726. George II., during his reign, presented it with a chime of eight bells, a great part of which and prayer books, which are yet in use. In 1756 it had an organ, and the oldest chime of bells in the country—which are still serviceable—was placed in the tower in 1744. During the present century the congregation has diminished, but one hundred and twenty-five years ago it was the fashionable church of Boston and had a membership of eight hundred.

The Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners, in view of the approach of weather and the mowing grass, which will exist of driving herds on the highways for the purpose of traffic and pasturage, have adopted recommendations to the authorities of cities and towns in the Commonwealth for the disposal of the manure in all places which have been infected with the hoof and mouth disease and for disinfecting places where the disease has existed.

Montreal is growing rapidly. This prosperity is not only enhanced by the large trade passing through her canals and over her railroads to the States, but many of her flourishing commercial houses to locate upon New England capital, and the "universal Yankee" is found in the counting-room of the most wide-awake retail establishments of the city.

The cleanest city in the world is Broch, in Holland, where no horse or cattle can ever been permitted to enter, and where everything is kept with most scrupulous neatness. Before entering many of the houses you are required to remove your shoes. It is said that the Duke of Sussex was compelled to comply with this custom on his recent visit to that place.

PERSONAL.

Captain Hall has nearly completed his arrangements for the North Sea expedition, and will start as soon as spring has far enough advanced. He will get new and improved instruments, food and clothing, must be of great value to the world; and I believe he is also to be accompanied by some one who will act as his Secretary and historian of the expedition.

The rooms of the Carey Sisters on Fourth avenue, writes a New York correspondent, near the Art Building, were for many years opened every Sunday evening for a social reception, to such friends as were on intimate terms with the ladies—tea and light refreshments being provided. These informal tea parties, as they were called, were first and last the resort of many of the prominent literary men of the city, as well as by many friends and strangers from other places, and finally came to be quite a social feature of life here for this class of society. Among the many who participated in and to eating and drinking, nor to merry-making, but led to a conversational exchange of views and conclusions on the subject of the day, were Horace Greeley, whose absence from one of the brightest women living. There was much talk at first about these Sunday evening gatherings, but none of the gossip or scandal ever got over alive to make headway against them; and now there are a dozen houses in the city where the same thing is given, the original one being at Mrs. Youmans's, wife of the great chemical professor, and at Mrs. Botta's, wife of the reverend editor and proprietor of the *Evangelist*.

When in Peoria Nilsson bought a piece of property, commanding a fine view, for $4,000. In conversation, afterward, she asked her agent, Mr. Jarvis, what a certain villa cost in Cincinnati. "Eighteen thousand dollars, said he. "Then," said Nilsson, "we'll put up one worth $40,000, and will begin it next summer. We'll move there when said villa and its beauty may possibly procure her an engagement. But if it were not for those endearing young charms I'm afraid her artistic future would be poor enough. I wish some one would tell me why the singer having a pretty face is a passée for the stage, always make their first appearance with that fearful note, the last of forty, it's enough to condemn them before they are heard.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Magruder wrote to a friend in New Orleans, once a member of his staff, that the Yankees who had promised to provide for him a plantation or farm had not kept their promise. He was evidently sadly disappointed.

Gossip says that the Empress Augusta of Germany has been an invaluable aid and counsellor to Kaiser William. She secured his appointment as King by a witticism, and has always sided with Bismarck in that astute statesman's policy. Perhaps lady in waiting ambition has been to be Empress of Germany. She was a daughter of the Duchess of Weimar, the Russian princess who died in Paris, early in the present century. Both her mother and her girlhood was passed under the eye and the influence of that great poet.

The Princess Eulalie was baptized in New Orleans a few days ago. She received the name of Mignonne Lotta Crabtree. Her little daughter was sprinkled at the same time, under the name of Connie.

The Secretary of the Interior estimates that if he pays all the assistant census marshals the extra compensation authorized by the new law, it will require at least three quarters of a million dollars.

The colored people of New York city are forming a real black prince from Africa, Rev. Jacob Von Brun, of the Bassa tribe of Liberia, who comes to this country to awaken an interest in behalf of his benighted people, to raise money from the affluent condition they are in, and to spread the Word of God among them.

An Insalubrious Season.

Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harrassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the pretty of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probable recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preventative and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable compound, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be wise economy too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible to keep out of the doctor's hands, any they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.

T. H. S.

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THE TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY.

The following curious poem appeared many years ago in *Bentley's Miscellany*, over the signature of T. H. S. It has been ascribed to the author of "The Ingoldsby Leg

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1871.

The local money market continues to manifest the same easy condition which has characterized it for more than few weeks. Deposits have largely increased we are informed, at most of the old established banks, and many of the banking houses have also a much fuller line in that respect. The shortage of good paper are comparatively few, and to fulfil the outside inquiry for well endorsed names is only partially met. Local stocks, of the dividend class, are in good demand, at full prices. Coloniales of 1864 is looking higher. The prospect for a better market in oil warrants holders of Columbia stock to expect an advance much beyond present prices. We are free to say that to-day's rumored consolidation of the Columbia Company with the Standard is not likely to effect a fraction to-day, which is a disappointment to everybody. The purchase of two millions by the Treasury was sufficient to cause an advance. But Wall Street seldons is ever generally. The New York *Post* in speaking of the currency views, says: To correct a misapprehension in regard to those bonds it is proper to say that buyers of them pay, in addition to the premium, the accrued interest up to the date of purchase; or, in other words, that the bonds do not sell "flat," as the old-bearing issues do. To show the value of this interest it will be sufficient to say that the coupons of to be collected, but added. The bonds also have four twenty-six years to run. That the new loans will be a convenient short and long investment for what we desired was in a great measure due to the fact that the agencies were not in good working order yet. It is unfortunate, too, that the prices of the old bonds also rule in the market at figures which leave no inducement to take them in preference to the old ones. Those irregularities will, it is likely, soon become adjusted. The bonds commend themselves to banking houses, which are called to private investors desiring a long bond of safe security and good marketable.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following notations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
6, Bonds of 1867	116	115½	115½
6, Bonds of 1868	115½	115½	115½
6, Bonds of 1864	112½	112	111½
6, Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
6, Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½	111½
6, Bonds of 1867	111½	111	110½
6, Bonds of 1868	109½	109	109
6 Old	111½	111½	111½

These same paper, in speaking of the Wall street market yesterday, says: The great feature of the stock market thus far to-day has been Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which has advanced on the report that the lease is to be transferred to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, the latter to guarantee a dividend of seven per cent. on the stock at 180 for the half shares. This implies a scrip dividend on the stock, necessary to the lease of fifty per cent. We mentioned the report as the influence which has contributed to the advance from 175 to 194½ from the close of last week. The principal dealings have been in New York Central and Hudson, Reading, of which has advanced to 109, Lake Shore, the last preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail, all of which have been strong. The recent rise in the general market is inducing additions to the new priced stocks, such as Quicksilver and Quicksilver preferred, the latter advantageous to manipulate an advance, while the latter has considerable affecting the value of the property in favor of higher prices for the stock. The new board of directors and those acquainted with the plans of the leaders are sanguine of the stock.

—The *Times* says: "The movement in Ohio and consequent, the price of which has been irregular enough to-day, still attracts the large share of the attention of speculators. We hear the names of several prominent gentlemen mentioned for the future ordination of the road, although whose names are Messrs. Gould, who are out forward in antagonism to the Western and Atlantic interest, has come at the refusal of the latter to join hands in a fair matter of the adjustment of freight rates.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Jay Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 8, 1871.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
& H	37½	37½	37	36½	36½	36½
& Susq	30	30	30	30	30	30
ndiana	21	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
ndiana preferred	40	40	40	40	40	40
ntic	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
ntic Cons.	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
ke Shore	96	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
ouis Cons.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
ne & Pitts	150	150½	150½	150½	150½	150½
N. W	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
& Wabash	50	50	50	50	50	50
preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Western	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
& Fargo	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
& Michigan	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
& Mississippi	44	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
ines Express	59	60	60	60	60	60
d	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

The Marietta and Cincinnati road is the necessary link through branch for the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ohio and Mississippi, the earnings will be read with interest. They compare as follows:

uary and February, 1871		$287,167
uary and February, 1870		188,482
crease in 1871		98,685

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most we active stocks:

nsylvania Central	62
adelphia and Erie	37½
gh Navigation	35½
avisa, preferred	39½
avisa and Allegheny Railroad	40½
gh Valley Railroad	50½
th Pennsylvania Railroad	45½
ern Pacific Railroad bonds	74½
wkill Navigation	16½
dling	51

JAMES W. KERR, Broker, No. 60 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance Miscellaneous Stocks, Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Will buy and sell stocks a margin for the same commission and on the or he can use the New York system. Money to loan ins of gold and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or gheny county real estate.

ODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871. }

he advance in flour, as announced yesterday, ally maintained to-day, with indications of a fur- rise, in consequence of the unsettled state of wheat and flour markets in both East and West. n those conditions the rulings of the market are ot the same as those given yesterday. The ofer continues pleasant, and we notice an influ- of strangers upon the streets, many of them re to come to buy in the coming supplies. This is the beginning of lively times. In all the leading ticulars of trade a fair business is reported, h ample stocks ready for the coming spring- ith wants of trade. We again refer the reader to columns of the COMMERCIAL for reliable, live- ness notices.

he following are the receipts of the leading ar- ed produce for the past two weeks, which will formed useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
ur, bbls	2,500	6,031	8,531
ples, bbls	1,203	1,413	2,616
ese, boxes	1,262	1,262	1,262
ter, kegs	3,154	3,604	6,758
eat, sacks	3,593	1,904	5,497
rley, sacks	1,200	1,200	2,400
ts, sacks	1,984	1,200	3,184
ns, sacks	6,464	8,464	10,928
ter, kegs	600	600	1,200
s in shells, pieces	1,000	1,000	10,464
ions, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000

below find wholesale prices, unless otherwise ted:

—The late advance in prices has improved, ever, the volume of trade was dull. The extreme rates were as follows: 6 00@6 50.

—The receipts of wheat was dull and inactive. ing stock are well supplied, and report a fair ance, being at the following: Red winter, $1 40@ 1 45; white do, $1 50@1 60; spring, $1 40@1 45; No. 2 spring, $1 30@1 35.

—The receipts of corn were large with the ket. We can report sales of 2 cargoes by the ware- at 70c, and 1 cargo in store at 71c. Good choice mill- ld be worth more than the above rates, but there are no such offerings.

—The receipts of oats were large, and prices main- ly unchanged. Sales of 1 cargo by the wareh at 45c, and 1 cargo in store at 46c.

—The receipts of rye were light and prices ruled ly unchanged. Sales of 1 cargo by the wareh at 70c.

—The receipts of barley were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 90@95c.

—The receipts of hay were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $20@22 per ton.

—The receipts of potatoes were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 60@65c per bushel.

—The receipts of apples were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $3@3 50 per barrel.

—The receipts of cheese were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 15@16c per lb.

—The receipts of butter were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 30@35c per lb.

—The receipts of eggs were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 25@26c per doz.

—The receipts of beans were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $2 50@2 75 per bushel.

—The receipts of dried fruits were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 6@7c per lb for apples, and 10@12c for peaches.

—The receipts of seeds were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $4 50@4 75 per bushel for clover seed, and $2 50@2 75 per bushel for timothy seed.

—The receipts of poultry were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 6@7c per lb for chickens, and 12@13c per lb for turkeys.

—The receipts of hides were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 6@7c per lb for green, and 8@9c per lb for dry.

—The receipts of tallow were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 6@7c per lb.

—The receipts of wool were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 40@45c per lb for unwashed, and 50@55c per lb for washed.

—The receipts of coal were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12½c per bushel.

—The receipts of coke were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 3½@4c per bushel.

—The receipts of iron were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $2 50@3 per 100 lbs.

—The receipts of lead were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 6@7c per lb.

—The receipts of nails were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $3@3 50 per keg.

—The receipts of glass were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 60@65 per box.

—The receipts of paints were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 2@3c per lb.

—The receipts of oils were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 50@55c per gallon for linseed, and 60@65c per gallon for coal oil.

—The receipts of whisky were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $1 05@1 10 per gallon.

—The receipts of salt were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

—The receipts of pork were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $20@22 per barrel.

—The receipts of bacon were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 12@13c per lb for sides, and 13@14c per lb for hams.

—The receipts of lard were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 12@13c per lb.

—The receipts of beef were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $10@12 per barrel.

—The receipts of hams were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 12@13c per lb.

—The receipts of shoulders were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 8@9c per lb.

—The receipts of sausages were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of pickles were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at $3@4 per barrel.

—The receipts of vinegar were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 20@25c per gallon.

—The receipts of candles were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 12@13c per lb.

—The receipts of soap were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 6@7c per lb.

—The receipts of starch were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 6@7c per lb.

—The receipts of sugar were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 8@9c per lb.

—The receipts of molasses were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 50@55c per gallon.

—The receipts of coffee were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 20@25c per lb.

—The receipts of tea were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 50@60c per lb.

—The receipts of spices were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of fruits were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of nuts were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of vegetables were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of fish were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of oysters were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of game were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of furs were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of feathers were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of rags were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of paper were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of books were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of stationery were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of jewelry were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of watches were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of clocks were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of musical instruments were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of toys were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of fancy goods were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of notions were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of hardware were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of cutlery were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of tools were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of machinery were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of engines were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of boilers were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of pipes were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of fittings were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of valves were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of gauges were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of meters were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of scales were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of weights were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

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—The receipts of gauges were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of meters were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of scales were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of weights were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

—The receipts of measures were light to-day. The ket is dull and prices are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Acid	Magnesia	75	@ 1 40
Acid	Muriatic	3	@ 5
Acid	Nitric	12	@ 15
Acid	Oxalic	25	@ 30
Acid	Phosphoric	75	@ 1 00
Acid	Sulphuric	3	@ 5
Alum		3	@ 4
Ammonia	Carbonate	25	@ 30
Ammonia	Muriate	25	@ 30
Antimony	Crude	12	@ 15
Antimony	Powdered	15	@ 20
Arsenic		3	@ 5
Balsam	Copaiba	1 00	@ 1 25
Balsam	Fir	1 00	@ 1 25
Bark	Cinchona	25	@ 30
Bark	Slippery Elm	25	@ 30
Bark	Soap	15	@ 20
Bark	Yellow	15	@ 20
Bark	Quillaya	15	@ 20
Bark	Sassafras	15	@ 20
Bark	Cassia	25	@ 30
Bark	Cinchona	25	@ 30
Bark	Elm	25	@ 30
Bark	Prickly Ash	25	@ 30
Bark	Wild Cherry	25	@ 30
Bark	Wahoo	25	@ 30
Bark	Yellow	25	@ 30
Bark	Quillaya	25	@ 30
Bark	Sassafras	25	@ 30

THE VERY LATEST.
WASHINGTON.

Will Congress Adjourn Soon?

The President Shares the General Indecision—The Proposed Message—$1,500,000 to be Asked for to Pay Expenses of the San Domingo Business—The Numerously Married Bowen Again Indicted—Speculations as to the House Committees, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1871.

The Executive Contingent Fund.

In the message which the President will send to congress before adjournment, will be an item asking that a million and a half of dollars be appropriated to the use of the executive contingent fund. This sum is intended to cover the expenses of the San Domingo Commission and annexation, which it is expected will follow in case the Senate concurs with the report. The object is to make the Executive independent of any action the House may choose to undertake in this matter.

Bowen Again Indicted.

Another State is heard from, and consequently South Carolina Bowen is indicted in Court here for having another wife. The conviction seems to be very general, even among those who have had the most sympathy for the accused, that Bowen is guilty of all the matrimonial charges that have been preferred against him.

The President and Adjournment.

It is very generally admitted on all sides that in the present dilemma in regard to adjournment, the wishes of the President on the subject would settle the question; but even the Executive shares the general indecision, especially as such conflicting representations are made to him with regard to the necessity of a continued session. Speaker Blaine was at the White House early to-day, and informed the President that it was utterly useless to send in any message to Congress on Ku-Klux matters, as no action whatever would be taken thereon, and as to any other legislation, Congress was in no mood to enter upon it. Then delegations of high tariff men waited upon the President, and gave him to understand that if Congress once entered upon general legislation, bills would be introduced repealing the duties on coal and salt, and reapportioning Congress under the new census, and that this would involve discussion which could not be afforded just at the present time. The President was very much impressed with these representations, and was disposed to admit the force of the views advanced, until Morton went up to the White House and also had an interview with the President. The Indiana Senator took the ground that a message on the Ku-Klux matters was absolutely necessary, and that loyal men in the South were expecting it, as well as a large number of Senators and Representatives. Morton's positive manner of statement had also other influences, and the President seemed to think that it would be a good thing for the Republican party to take action on the subject, and it now seems to be the general impression that he will send a message to Congress by Monday, based, as heretofore stated, substantially on the majority report of the Investigating Committee, which has already been in the hands two days.

The House Committees.

Speculation as to the House Committees to-day has not much changed from the opinions entertained last night. The probability is that the House general confidence that no message would be sent to Congress by the President, and an early adjournment be effected, had the effect to quiet the excitement on the subject, and to bring about a postponement of the announcement of the committees to next session. The chief interest, of course, centers about the chairmanship of the Ways and Means, and Garfield's friends have been somewhat disappointed that any other time within the past two weeks that he would be selected for this position.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATE.

The Republican Senate Committee to arrange the standing committees of that body were a long time in session to-day. It is reported and generally believed they have retained all members of the committee on Foreign Relations, but placed Morton as chairman instead of Sumner. On the death of Motion of the committee will be reported for approval to an adjourned meeting of the caucus. The Democrats will be requested to designate members of their party for the vacancies reserved for them.

CUBA.

The Officers of the Spanish Army to Swear Allegiance to King Amadeo—Insurgents Killed in the Jurisdiction of Santa Cruz—Destruction of Insurgent Powder Mills and Salt Works.

HAVANA, March 8.—On Sunday next the officers of the army here will swear allegiance to King Amadeus.

The troops under Colonel Montoro recently killed in the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz del Sur, were the insurgents Colonel Lewis Criste, formerly of the Mexican army; Captain Sulton Miranda, Sebastian Arlali, Stephen Varona, and Ramon Varona, father and son, the 8th Prefect, and a number of others. Colonel Montoro also succeeded in the destruction of the salt and salt works belonging to the insurgents.

THE ANTHRACITE REGION.

Effort by the Reading Railroad to Compel Collieries Now at Work to Suspend.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 8.—It is currently reported to-night that if the few collieries in operation in Schuylkill county do not suspend work this week, the Reading Railroad company will on Monday next increase the tolls 25 per cent. This is an attempt to the heavy tolls now in force, which increase, it is generally believed, will absolutely prevent the working of any collieries, by making the rates so high as to be in effect prohibitory. It is also understood that the working of a few collieries here and there only prevents the suspension, while if all were compelled to suspend work, the contest will sooner end.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—The South Carolina Legislature was adjourned sine die at twelve o'clock last night. New railroad schemes, involving the addition of four millions dollars or more to the State debt, were all defeated, after a hard struggle. There has been no solution of any kind to the State debt during the session. The effort to make the State bring on the question of Governor Scott to all measures of public extravagance failed. It is evident that the taxes of the current year will be ample to meet all the financial needs of the State government, and that no new appropriations were largely cast down. In the last hours of the session the Governor vetoed the bill making large appropriations for the agricultural college, on the ground that it included a fraudulent item of twenty-five thousand dollars. The veto was not sustained. The bill to fund all existing liabilities of the State in the new sterling loan, and absolutely prohibiting any more bonds being issued until the loan is paid, unless such increase be authorized by a three-fourths vote of the people of the state, has become a law.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Says a Memphis telegram of yesterday: Special **Chancellor** Finnie, in the case of Taylor, McHenry & **vs. vs.** Morrison, property in front of the Nicolson pavement, has decided that the general **assess** specific tax on those property holders, but **must** be collected as other taxes are collected.

A storm yesterday afternoon in Memphis prostrated the telegraph wires south and west of that place.

During the recent visit of the Illinois State Treasurer and New York Indians, $7,000 was collected on one hundred dollars of the State debt. The original State debt now amounts to only two million four hundred thousand dollars.

A Chicago telegram of yesterday says: In 1856 Abraham Bockafellow and Mary A. H. Newcomb became engaged to be married. Bockafellow, intimated by his attorney objection for Miss Mary, deeded her two thousand dollars' worth of real estate, located in the counties of Hyde Park, and Mary, not liable ambition, deeded to him seven hundred dollars' worth of swamp lands in Iowa. Mary shortly after went back on Abraham, and married another man. Abraham then sued in the Circuit Court to recover his Hyde Park soil, but the court refused to act him. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has just decided that he is entitled to recover his Hyde Park lots, and Mary has been mulcted by her own swamp land, which he declares he will gladly do.

At a meeting in Cincinnati last night of the committees making preparation for the meeting of the society of the army of the Tennessee, to occur in that city in April, it was definitely decided that a delegation from Washington that President Grant and General Sherman and Belknap would be present.

The mercantile agency failure of Dingley paper mill, corner of Tenth and Navy streets, Louisville, yesterday exploded with terrific force. One of the boilers was blown out in one direction and the boiler in the other, two persons killed and twenty-five hurt, through four being, it is reported, fatally. No person injured. Loss estimated at $50,000. No insurance.

POLITICAL,

CHICAGO, March 8.—Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Monday, elected the entire republican ticket for city officers, the majorities ranging from 30 to 400. There were seven different tickets in the field.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—The political campaign was inaugurated to-night. The Independent Governor Woodford, of New York, addressed the Republican meeting.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—The Republican Executive Committee to-night adopted the Baker primary election law by a vote of seven to four.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1871.

CENTRAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the re-elected of the Merchant Central Bank of Brooklyn to-day, the Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, assignee, stated the collections were $3,036 and the disbursements, $2,000.

THE COAL QUESTION.

At a meeting of citizens this evening, at which delegates representing the various trades' societies attended, resolutions were passed censuring the coal mining companies, and calling on Congress to repeal the duty on coal.

CRIME.

GOWDEN, N. Y., March 8.—Dan. Noble, the Royal tragedy in Sing Sing, was sentenced to-day to five years imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—River tenderness feet and stationary, with a tendency to rise; seventy-feet feet storage in canal. Weather mild. Arrived—Memphis, Departed—Mattoon, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Kentucky, Pittsburgh. Wind Dock. St. Louis, Cloudy and warm, threatening rain.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—The river is still falling slowly, having fallen three inches since the last report; nine feet six inches on the falls; nine feet in the canal, and six feet six inches on the bar. Weather windy and sprinkling rain to-night. Wharf dull. Arrived—Exchange from Pittsburgh; Acadia from Cincinnati, Bonz and Sarges from New Orleans, and Crescent from Memphis. Departed—Kate Robinson and Exchange for St. Louis, and Acadia for Cincinnati.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—River falling, with seven feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and threatening. Departed—Joseph Lanasden.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Cloudy; thunder storm and rain this afternoon. River receding; seven feet on the falls. Arrived—Alice Dean, Cincinnati. Cleared—R. C. Gray, Caledo, Arkansas; Lahargo, Cairo; Church, McGawk, New Orleans; Bonebrake, Cincinnati.

Grant vs. Sumner.

SUMNER TO BE DEPOSED.

Serious Consequences Likely to Follow—A Schism in the Party and Sumner's Triumph Predicted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1871.

Great excitement was occasioned this evening by a rumor that the majority of the Senate Caucus Committee had voted to depose Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which position he has held for ten years time, which position he has held for ten years consecutively. The rumor was that Howe, Nye and Pool had voted for this, and Sherman and Morrill, of Vermont, against it. Investigation showed that the rumor was true, and unless something occurs to change the result, this report will be brought into caucus to-morrow. The debate in caucus will be an animated and bitter as the debate on the removal of Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories in Buchanan's time. If the Committee's report is sustained, Sumner's friends will transfer the controversy to the open Senate, and secure the right of Senators to independent judgement on treaties before the country. The most discreet Republicans look upon this movement as fraught with most ruinous political consequences, and likely to result in schism in the party and the ultimate triumph of Sumner. It is barely possible the Caucus may postpone action till the December session, but the present intention is to depose Sumner and put Morton in his place.

Hurricane.

BOREAS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Freaks of the Wind at St. Louis—Several Railroad Depots, Dwelling Houses, &c., Demolished—A Train of Cars, Including a Thirty Ton Locomotive, Blown from the Track and Hurled Forty Feet Into a Slough—Seven Persons Known to Have Been Killed—Thirty or Forty Seriously Injured—Damage to Property Over $750,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—A most terrific hurricane passed over a portion of East St. Louis between two and three o'clock this afternoon. The wind first came from the southeast, accompanied by a brisk shower, but suddenly veered to the southwest, and came with a fearful force. Fences were blown down, and the roofs of many houses were torn from their places and blown into the river. Everything within a width of from two hundred to three hundred yards was actually torn to pieces.

A whole train of cars, including a thirty ton locomotive, was blown from the track and whirled somefeet further through, another train of thirteen cars, laden with grain, was overthrown and smashed, and one car blown into the river. A train coming in on the Terre Haute Road, when at Brooklyn, three miles west of the East St. Louis depot was blown back and some forty cars standing on a side track of the Toledo, Wabash and Chicago and Alton Road, about nine miles out, were overthrown. The locomotive attached to the train of the Alton Road, after being blown down, caught fire from an engine inside, and its cabin was burned. The engineer of the locomotive was turned to death. The injured are as follows: Will be added to-night, but seven are known to be killed, and between thirty and forty seriously, some dangerously wounded, and a good many more slightly injured. Mrs. Ellis, wife of the engineer